

gine the *Truncatella dubiosa* of the late lamented Professor C. B. Adams to be a species of *Tomichia*.

On the side of the foot is seen a dark line, which indicates the position of the opercular lobe. In one species, from Matsumai, this dark-coloured lobe is more conspicuous than in the other, from Sado.

Both species are found on damp banks covered with vegetation, in rocky situations near the sea.

The colour of the long head and flattened rostrum is light blackish-brown; and the foot is pale brown, with the sole nearly white. The obtuse tips of the triangular tentacles are dark, and may have induced Mr. Benson to name *Diplommatina* (a genus not far removed in organization from *Tomichia*) the "double-eyed,"—the existence of two eyes on each side being extremely improbable.

Shanghai, Feb. 20, 1860.

XIX.—*Description of a new species of Cassowary living in the Menagerie of the Babu Rajendra Mullick at Calcutta.* By EDWARD BLYTH, Curator of the Royal Asiatic Society's Museum, Calcutta*.

CASUARIUS UNO-APPENDICULATUS, nobis, n. s., is so named from its peculiarity of having but a single pendulous caruncle in front of the neck. Specimen apparently more than half-grown, and much paler in the colouring of its plumage than specimens of the same age of the common *C. galeatus*, two fine examples of which are associated with it in the same paddock. In lieu of the two bright-red caruncles of the latter, the new species has but a single, small oblong or elongate-oval, yellow caruncle; and the bright colours of the naked portion of the neck are differently disposed. The cheeks and throat are smalt-blue, below which is a large, wrinkled, yellow space in front of the neck, terminating in front in the oval button-like caruncle, and its lower portion being continued round behind; while on the sides of the neck the yellow naked portion is continued down to its base, the bordering feathers more or less covering and concealing this lateral stripe of unfeathered skin: on the hind part of the neck the bare yellow skin is not tumid and corrugated as in the common Cassowary, where also this part is bright red. The casque is about equally developed at this age in the two species. The legs of the new species are smaller, from which circumstance I doubt whether it attains to quite so large a size as the other †.

* From the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (1860), vol. xxx. p. 113. Communicated by P. L. Sclater.

† It appears, by a letter from Mr. Westerman, that a living Cassowary
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